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[Written for the American]
**Recollections of the Early Settlement
of the White Water Valley,**
BROOKVILLE, FRANKLIN CO., IND.

September 6, 1865.

I will now give some of my recollections and what I have learned from other persons of the early settlement of Franklin County.

My father moved to Richland Creek, about four miles below Brookville, in 1807. At that time Ralph Wildridge and the Freuds and perhaps Johns and Samuel Rockefellers lived about New Trenton, and over the river opposite the Big Narrows Isaac Levi and a man by the name of Brownies were the first settlers. Levi was from Kentucky, and was a chief constitutionalist. I have heard my father say when he was but a lad he saw the Sheriff at Lexington, Ky., whip him for stealing, and that when the Sheriff had got through, Levi pummeled up and cracked his feet together and swore he could whip any man that ever walked the streets of Lexington, and father said he supposed he could have done it, for he was a very powerful man. He was only a pretty thief.

John Vanberieus settled at the upper end of the Big Narrows. Zephariah Cooksey settled next above, and George Radicci's father settled where Major Radicci now lives. About that time Michael Radicci settled about a mile east on the upland. Major Radicci has lived where he now does ever since I can remember, and in his younger days traded to New Orleans and brought more money into the country than any man I was acquainted with, and was always decent and honorable in his dealings.

Nathaniel Porter and Joseph Mormon settled first above Radicci. John Hagerman built a mill at the lower end of what is called Bennett's Bottom; there also was perhaps the first carding machine in the County and a good grist mill. Jonathan Hunt lived at the upper end of the Bottom. Richard Conner and Cumbers settled where David Powers now lives. James Price settled across the river from Powers, and G. O. Singhuse on the hill north of Cedar Grove. John Conner and Polky, Indian traders, had a store in the bottom above Blackman's, near where John T. Conner formerly lived. Conner had an Indian wife and children. I went to school with his son James, a half brother. About 1810 or 1812 Conner married Letitia Winship, abandoning his Indian wife, as I understand. Jacob Harvey had above Conner in the same bottom. John Ramsey settled the farm on which John Harden now lives; John Thompson settled where the Shanks now live, and Stephen Gable across on the other side of the river. John Conner had a mill at the big dam, and John L. George and Anthony Halberstadt lived near the mill. Zephariah Cooksey soon moved into that neighborhood—Halberstadt was one of the thousand Hessians taken prisoners by General Washington near Trenton.

On the Fork and on Richland Creek there lived, in early times, Samuel and William Logan, John Quick, John and Thomas Miholland, Henry and Gibson Eads, John Clayton, Samuel Basley, Conrad Jacob, Michael and Benjamin Saitors, William McCoy, Collins, Henderson, John Ryburn and Hugh Reid, Jacob Winslow. Across the river from the mouth of Little Cedar Grove lived Samuel Scott, John and Jacob Hackleman, and old Mr. Trustee. Abraham Hackleman and some of the Lyons lived on Little Cedar. Benjamin Flood I think settled where Spencer Wiley now lives. Dr. John Bradburn lived in early times in the bottom above Wiley's, and William Lyons on the opposite side of the river.

A man by the name of Brown settled on the farm where the Widow Ryburn now lives, from which originated the name of Brown's Hill. William Tyner settled on the next farm above; John Hall on the Meynicks' farm. William Arnett settled where Dr. John H. Quick now lives. A Mr. Henderson and Eli Stinger settled at the mouth of Big Creek.

Blue Creek was settled mostly by South Carolinians, among whom were the Higgs', Bladens', Lyons', Jackson's, Stuckeys', Herndon's, Cherry's, and James Hobson, who I believe is the only one of the old Carolina stock now living in the Valley of White Water below Brookville.

At Brookville and near by on the West Fork there were Amos Butler, John Allen, James Knight, John Tost, Thomas Williams, the Moores, Patrick McCarty, David Stoops, the Wilsons, Martins, Laeys and Herndons. On the East Fork were settled in early times the Tempetons, Logans, Glidewells, Rusinghs, Haunahs and Abernethys.

The Indiana American

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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BROOKVILLE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865.

[WHOLE NO. 196.

The first settlers in the White Water Valley above Harrison were principally Carolinians. There was also a large settlement as early as 1804 and '5, in Wayne and Union Counties, of Carolinians. They made what was called the Carolina Trace from near Harrison into Union and Wayne Counties, running near by where Dredgeburg, Mt. Carmel and Billingville now are. The first settlers were principally confined to the river and creek bottoms. There were a few settlers between White Water and the State line on the east. On Big Cedar and near it there were the Jekmans, Britons, Gants, Chancos, Thomas, Miholland, Souls, Greggs, Carsons.

Richard Keen settled the farm where Joseph Goudie now lives. The Shirks, Stouts and Simmonds settled higher up Big Cedar. Between Big Cedar and the State line there were the Joneses, Lees, Luces, Moses Hornaday, and near Mt. Carmel John Brackney, Wm. Wilson, George Lyon, and near Scipio the old Mr. Riff, who said he carried two and a half bushels of shot through the streets of Baltimore, and that he sunk nearly ankle deep in the pavement.

After 1810 till 1820 there was a large emigration to the County, principally from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States. In Dearborn County the Purcells, Metters and Joneses; in Franklin County the Rockefellers, Wildridges, Joneses, Jenkins, Snows, Sardors, Wards, Whigleys, Hugh May, Bennets, Schooners, Doys, Scheids, Hyatts, Coys, Utters, Moodys, Spradlings, McKeas, Mewhinneys, Wythes, Luther Hisman, Gowleys, Lowes, Woodfords, Frenchs, Lewis, Dwees, Flanders, Goodhams, James Goudie, William Butler, Henry Berry, Andrew Reed, Thomas Upjohn, James Alexander, Wallace, John R. Beatty, Hines, Sertings, Isaac Peck, David Smith, William West, Peter Heckberry, David Gowan.

At Brookville, between 1810 and 1820, there came the Johns, Nobles, St. Johns, N. D. Galion, Caswell, Drew, Samuel Lewis, Coffey, James Johnston, E. J. Bailew, Wm. Campbell, Colereds, Gathiers, Harrisons, Garrison, Reevells, Winches, Henry Jackins, Wan. H. Eds, Thomas Winscott, Wm. M. Cleary.

On the West Fork to 1820 there were in the Southern States, nearly four millions of slaves. Three fifths of that number, or twenty-four hundred thousand of them, are therefore, by the Constitution as it now exists, entitled to representation, and, under the present apportionment of members in Congress, the voting population of the Southern States would have eighteen representatives in Congress and a like number of electors more than the same voting population of the North.

With slavery abolished, the remaining two fifths are represented, causing a further inequality of twelve representatives, or thirty in all, making the representation in Congress to which the South would be entitled ninety-seven members, when they should have but sixty-seven; an inequality, by three votes, greater than the entire representation of New England, or her entire voice in the selection of President and Vice-President.

It is manifest that this existing inequality should not be tolerated. We cannot afford to stultify ourselves in this day of our final reckoning with the South, by the longer continuance of such preponderance of power in disloyal hands.

The mode most usually advocated is to act on the Southern States directly by the power of the Executive and Congress, and enforce such demands as they may hold entitled to peace.

There are a few of the early settlers that I can remember. I may hereafter give some other matters connected with the early settlement of the County of Franklin.

Copperhead Catechism.

Q. What party seceded from the Union, waged a relentless war of four years, and is responsible for all the blood that has been shed, and all the debt created in the suppression of the rebellion?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party produced all the traitors in the United States?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party fought against the Union in the South, and gave the rebels "aid and comfort" in the North?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party opposed the war, resisted the draft, and denounced Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, worthy of death?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party taught that "resistance to tyrants was obedience to God," thus teaching the people the crime of assassination?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party, in their political pronouncements, sang songs threatening to hang Abe Lincoln on a sour apple tree?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party produced Booth, Harrow, Agerott and Payne?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party advocating the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, has been preaching rebellion ever since the Nullification days of John C. Calhoun?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party has given birth to all the advocates of State Rights, Nullification, Conspiracy and Civil War?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party alone originated such organizations as the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle?

A. The Democratic party.

Q. What party advocated an armistice and compromise with rebels abroad, and discharged all the functions of a nation? Our banner has floated

safely at the head of our own armies, and borne down all opposition. And now, in the hour of our triumph, but with its results incomplete and unsettled, it is proposed that we be de-nationalized. It comes to this. For no nation has ever existed hitherto that has overcome its foes by virtue of its prowess and power as a nation, but dictated its terms to the vanquished. We are constituted

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